

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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## European Intelligence.

### France.

PARIS, November 22.

### BUONAPARTE'S MESSAGE, On the State of the Republic.

Presented to the Legislative Body, by the  
Councillors of State, Regnier, Gouin,  
St. Cyr, & Najac.

At the moment when the Legislative Body resumes the course of its labours, the government submits to all France a sketch of its operations. This is a duty dictated by its principles, and it discharges the task with that frankness which it owes to the public interest, and the purity of the sentiments by which it is animated. All know what was the situation of the Republic on the 4th Nivose, year 8, 25th December 1799. The events of the 18th Brumaire had reanimated the courage of the people, but men's minds still floated in uncertainty. The departments of the well were a prey to civil war; every where there prevailed feeble distracted administrations, without unity of principles, or concert of operations. No energy in command, no promptitude in execution. A police without activity. Tribunals without authority! Disorder in the Public Receipts; requisitions which harassed the republic and consumed our revenue; commerce and manufactures in a state of stagnation; the armies of Austria from the top of the Alps and Appennines menacing Liguria and France; neutral vessels driven from the sea by the terror of the English maritime code; America which owed to us her independence, armed against ours; Spain, Batavia, Helvetia, Liguria faithful to our alliance, but waiting with a painful anxiety what the future should decide respecting our fate and theirs. It was under these auspices that the year 8 began. Peace was the first want, and the ardent prayer of the nation. Peace too was the first object that occupied the attention of government. Two letters written by the Chief Consul to the Emperor of Germany and the King of England, expressed then without weakness, but without guile, the wish of France & of humanity. This prayer was rejected by the ministers of Austria and Great Britain. The Cabinet of Vienna mingled some hopes with a refusal. The Cabinet of England denied bitterness and reproach with their correspondence, and afterwards declamation and invective in the public discussion in which it exposed the overtures made by France.—This publicity, these declamations and invectives, but ill assuaged the animosity and the plans of the British administration. Frenchmen recognized in the conduct of their Chief Magistrate, the sincere desire of peace. They felt indignation at the enemy by whom the overtures were rejected, and saw that they had to expect peace only from their efforts and their courage. Hence the principle of that energy which produced our last successes, and our last victories. Hence perhaps, in the minds of the English, a sentiment of justice towards a people, who after so many exploits, and so much glory, sighed only for peace; hence, in the minds of other nations, a return of favor for the cause of our independence and our liberty. The rebellion in the west was suppressed. Nothing more was necessary than to support by the display of force the authority of reason and principle, to bring the people back to their duty. All those who had been led away by faction and terror submitted to a government beneficent and protecting. Every day the attachment to the Republic increased in these departments, as well as respect for our institutions and hatred towards our enemies. The establishment of *gend armés* will serve to clear the country from the remains of a set of wretches habituated to pillage, and covered with crimes, which the amnesty could not reach. In these departments, as in all the others, the influence of the authorities established by the constitution has been marked by progressive improvement.

A power concentrated in an individual; and therefore, inevitable responsibility, give to public and private affairs a rapid movement, and restore, by degrees, economy in the administration; inspection is more active, information more

prompt and more certain, the citizens perceive more clearly the advantages of the power which protects them, as well as the vigor of that authority which represses and restrains them. Through-out the republic there still exists some individuals who regret the past; some feeble minds whom a residue of fanaticism torments; but these regrets daily become more weak; fanaticism dies away, and manly sentiment gains more the ascendancy. To wish that man should disavow with readiness, to day, what yesterday he possessed—that he should submit at once, without murmuring, to the yoke of the laws, which lately he flung, is the wish, not of a lawful power, but of tyranny. Let us leave to time to complete its work. Time alone confirms institutions. It is only after they have long existed that they come to obtain an absolute respect. The administrators have been chosen for the people, not for a particular faction or a particular party.—Government asks not to know what any man has done, or what he may have said, under particular circumstances, and at particular periods. It is required only to ascertain if he possesses virtue and talents; if he was inaccessible to hatred or vengeance; if he is likely to be always impartial and just. The maxim of the government is, the denunciations which attack public functionaries, at this time, still full of the remembrance of ancient division, ought to be weighed in the balance of justice and verified by the most strict examination. The same principles and the same views have directed the choice of the magistrates.—Let them judge things, & not opinions. Let them be inflexible as the laws themselves. Such is the wish, such the only wish which ought to influence a government. The constitution guarantees to them the independence and the perpetuity of their functions. It is to the nation, and to their own consciences, that they must answer for their decisions.

Before the 4th Nivose, December 25, it was the government which decided on the appeals of citizens, inscribed in the list of emigrants, and it decided on the simple report of the minister of general police. Thus it had the power of deciding questions which involved the tranquility of the state, the lot of individuals, and the assignment of property. In order to clear up this subject, the government wished to know what was the nature of the laws on emigration; what the number of those of whom the list of emigrants was composed; how & by whom it was formed, and what were the principles on which it was drawn up? It then learnt, that in each municipality, there had been prepared lists of citizens absent from the commune where they had either property or a settled abode; and that of these particular lists, collected into nine volumes had been formed into what was commonly called the list of emigrants—that citizens inscribed as absent, or emigrants in one commune, were at the very time functionaries in another; that laborers, artisans, individuals in service, were confounded with men whom the prejudices of birth and the interest of rank, marked out as enemies to the revolution—that inscriptions collected & indeterminate, applied to whole families & families too often unknown to the persons by whom the inscription was formed.—From these circumstances, a conviction was produced that there did not exist a true list of emigrants, and it was necessary to form a new list, in which those whose names might never have been inscribed, should be distinguished from those whom prejudices and their circumstances pointed out as true emigrants, and hence originated the specifications and conditions of the decree of the 28th Vendémiaire (September 20.) A plan of regulations will be proposed, to give additional security to those who have acquired national property. An important work is on the eve of being accomplished, which during six years has been called legislation. In this session the civil code, and a code of procedure, will be proposed to the confederation of the legislative body; other objects less important will form the subject of laws of which the elements are prepared. Public instruction, still neglected in many of the departments, has assumed in others a better direction and a higher activity. New asylums have been opened for the children of those who have fallen in

defence of their country. If the hospitals are still in distress, a degree secures to them at least the payment of a part of what is due to them on the capital of their rents, of which the redemption was authorized by a law passed during the last session.—Measures have been taken to ascertain the number of deserted children, the number of whom has very much increased of late, and plans are adopted to succour their wants.—Some manufacturers, which are peculiar to the nation, and which honor French industry, begin now to rise from that languor in which our former misfortune had plunged them.—Painting and Sculpture have obtained encouragement, and are prepared to transmit to posterity the traits and actions of those heroes who have combated for our independence and our glory. The monuments of art are preserved and offered to the public administration, in places worthy of containing them. The high roads are almost throughout in a state of alarming decay, but the administration does every thing to remedy this, with the feeble resources entrusted to them to execute. The right of keeping up the public roads has received certain modifications which public justice, and public interest demanded. The perception of this right, separated from the obligation of keeping up the roads themselves, has been confirmed, & a fund is now provided on proper securities, which will not be vain and illusory as in former years. The application of products still too feeble, is ascertained for each department, in the proportion of its wants.—Inspection becomes every day more active, and responsibility becomes every day more clear, and approaches nearer to perfection. The government has extended its views to interior navigation and to canals. It is not to vain projects to which it has directed its attention, is it not a great system of general navigation which it wishes to create. The conclusion of the labors already begun, which refer immediately to inland navigation, and the commerce of France is all that it now promises, is all that the present circumstances of the country enable it to adopt.

Execution, rather than project, is the fundamental maxim of its administration. The finances have been one of the objects of its constant inspection and anxiety, the primary base, and necessary support of all the plans which can be formed for the happiness and glory of the state. The government has thought it necessary to apply itself to the consideration of all the principles, and become acquainted with all the causes which can operate either their restoration or destruction.—It was not merely funds that were wanting to the republic on the 4th Nivose of the year 8; it was activity in the subdivision, and allotment of direct contribution, regularity in the receipts, care in the disbursements, a clear accountability in the public treasury, a well managed distribution in the different channels of expense. The bearers of bills, authorized to draw directly on the funds of the receivers and their overleers, purchased by corruption the funds which either then had no existence, or which ought to have been reserved for the services of the republic; goods of requisition, debts of public; uncertain rents, were admitted as payment of direct contributions; & it was receivers, overleers, collectors who trafficked in goods of a depreciated value, & exchanged them in their office for real property which they had received; paymasters concealed the payments which had been made to them, to obtain from those who were to superintend their accounts, and for advances which they had never made. Thus the public treasury was ignorant equally of the funds received, and the sums which had been paid in the departments. Hence arose uncertain distributions and illusory assignments. In the mean time every thing was ordered by the ministers, every thing was sanctioned by the directory. Hence the want of public credit, and its train of scandalous negotiations and disgraceful decrees.

These delegations the government might with some colour of justice have objected to. They had been issued by contractors even before they had entered on their contract, and it was extremely probable that the service was not performed by any, and by few with good faith. But these negotiations had been

delegated under the view and with the consent of the former government.—They had gone out of the hand of the original holder. They were letters of exchange, of which the actual holders had advanced the value, and it was impossible, without injuring public credit, to postpone or refuse payment of them.

Since the 4th Nivose, (December 25) the period of sub-division and allotment of the contributions has been fixed with precision, and this year, for the first time the quotas of almost all the departments were in course of payment during the course of Vendémiaire. The public treasuries have been thus against delegations (a species of exchequer bills;) but fifty-two millions of delegations or orders upon the treasury, of this description, have been rapidly extinguished by operations which have not cost the treasury either loan or interest, and at the same time have procured effectual advances.

Requisition bills have been taken out of the circle of jobbing, and must now be nearly all paid into the exchequer for taxes, and in the year 9, there will exist almost none of them. The public creditor will receive his money in cash, and the public will receive almost nothing but solid cash.—A part of the direct contributions of the year 8, that part which it was calculated would not be consumed by the bills in arrears and requisition bills has been, by anticipation paid into the treasury in the obligations which have in a particular found the certain means of their discharge, are now as solid a value as the public or the merchant can offer.

The direct contributions of the year 9 are already in the port feuille of the treasury in obligations equally solid.—These successive receipts of indirect or casual contributions are then represented by the bills of the collectors payable at sight. A fixed sum of these obligations and these bills is appropriated to the expense of every month. No order for payment will be given but in the proportions to the sum actually yielded in the treasury. Thus the officers will no longer be arbitrary. There will be no mistake, in the arrangements, no illusion in promises of payment will exist, and persons accepting such paper on the faith of payment, will not be deceived. The public treasury has received a new organization. An active superintendence pervades every part of it. The arrears accounts proceed without obstacle.—The current payments are in a manner at par.

Every month the minister of finances and the director of the public treasury will submit to the inspection of the government statements of all the receipts and payments, particularly every payment made to the orders of each minister. The collection of these statements at the end of every year, will show the receipt, the expenses paid, and the nature of each expense. The estimate of the expenses necessary for the year 9 has been formed with the strictest regard to economy. These revenues have been valued with every degree of possible precision. The revenues are not adequate to the calculated expenditure. The government will propose to the legislative body what it conceives the best expedient to cover this deficiency, and leave to their wisdom to decide on its propriety. A sinking fund has been created. The administration of it will not increase the burdens of the finances; it will at once furnish extensive means of extinguishing the public debt, and prove a powerful instrument of public credit. In examining its operation, it will be found to promote successfully the important end of an office of security for the bonds of the receivers. A bank has been founded; feeble, indeed, as yet; but whose feebleness is in proportion to the actual wants of circulation. On a peace it will embrace a range which our commerce, increased by the restitutions of our ancient relations, and by the forms of the revolution, will require. The government, which has favored its birth with all its power, will always protect it by its influence, will continue to regard it as a sacred deposit, to be protected by the power and the fidelity of the nation. Other ameliorations will be presented in the report of the minister of the finances. Other plans of amelioration are still under the eye, and in the contemplation of government. Once delivered from the chaos of dilapidations, abuses and injustice, every day will bring a new accession



of salutary principles, and prevent every means of prosperity. Honest citizens those who have held their support; to a government faithful to the plans which regard to good faith and the public interest have pointed out to it. It is no longer embarrassed by those intrigues which make a traffic of the confusion of the finances, nor by that cupiditv which exchanges at a dear rate, real though distant advantages, for that miserable fluctuation which only supplies the wants of the present tuture. Already companies of good credit have entered into engagements on moderate terms, and have not, as was formerly done, demanded any security in real positions for service which they have not yet performed. Our success in war has exceeded our expectations. Four armies, all victorious, are united by an uninterrupted chain from the line formed by the Prussian neutrality to the centre of Italy matters of the Danube and the Po, they occupy by their detachments the borders of the Adriatic and Tuscany. The genius of France saved the army of the East from a convention which would have placed it in the chains of the English. Malta has surrendered but it was after two years of the most glorious resistance. Every thing which could be tried to save this important place the Government has attempted though without effect. The organization of the army, military discipline, enquiries into delapidations and abuses, the re-establishment of order and economy in all the branches of the service, have been the object of the labours & decrees of the Government. A report from the minister at War will present the result. Peace, peace alone, can give to the vessels which they have already obtained completion and solidity. It has not been in the power of the Government to repair at once the disasters of our marine, and to restore it its ancient lustre; but it has collected its wrecks, and prepares its re-establishment and its glory.

Regulations have reformed abuses, insured regularity of services, established in our ports union of power and a severity of inspection; former dilapidations have been enquired into and removed, burdensome contracts have been cancelled, agreements more advantageous to the Republic have been concluded; in a word, considerable advances have been made towards order and economy. But still much remains to be done! How much labour must be submitted to, and how long an interval must elapse before the government can execute the task which it has imposed on itself, & which the public interest demands on it. In the present state of our marine it is impossible to keep up regularly with our colonies those regulations of intercourse & authority which belong to the mother country. The Government, however, has preferred with care these ties which attach them to France, and it prepares in silence the means of restoring them to calmness, to industry, and prosperity. A Council for prizes, authorized by a law promulgated in the last session has applied to this delicate subject a spirit of impartiality and justice which has already had a happy influence on our commercial relations. Neutral flags have experienced them on the seas and in our ports. The powers on the coast of Barbary have renewed their ancient relations towards us. If government had been able to renew them sooner, Malta might perhaps still have been in our power. But at least they will secure subsistence to Liguria, and to our Southern departments, nor will they be useless to the army of the East. A convention founded upon common interests & the most perfect reciprocity, will renew the ties by which the states of America were bound to France. These ties shall last for ever, because there is no unequal condition to alter their force and purity. The French nation does not desire any exclusive privilege nor partial favor. She merely demands from the nations in friendship with her, the rights of equity; that no nation be more favored than herself, and that the herself be not favored more than any other nation. Such are the pretensions and interests of all states which may contract engagements with her. All nations who are sensible of their rights will rally around these principles. The North will shake off the tyranny which oppresses its commerce and its seas.

It will feel that our interests are the interests of the human race. Russia in particular will remember what is due to her dignity, and the ancient relations by which she was united with France. She will know that France is a necessary counterpoise to the maritime balance of the world.

The government had offered peace before the opening of the campaign. It made that on the field of battle, and in the bosom of victory. It offered a peace

worthy of the grandeur, but also worthy of the moderation of the French people, and on conditions which should have guaranteed to us both its acceptance & stability. On the flight of hope of drawing near to desirable an epoch, it suspended those successes which insured the position of our armies & the ardour of our warriors. If we do not yet enjoy it we have to accuse only that power which, unaffected by the disasters of the continent, is anxious only to cement, with the blood of nations, its empire over the seas, and its monopoly in every part of the world. To conclude an Austrian negotiator is now at Lunenburg, a man who merits the esteem of Europe—If he possesses perfect confidence of the Sovereign who has sent him he will display that frankness which the French government has a right to expect from its own frankness, and which is formed by his personal character. Austria will cease to sacrifice the repose and interest of the continent to the ambition of the despot of the seas. Yet in the present uncertainty, prudence prescribes to France not to permit herself to be amused by an empty show of negotiation. She will support her propositions with all the force of her arms. The conduct of the Government has shewn that it has not carried to too great a height the pretensions of the republic; nor sacrificed to the madness of ambition the interests of humanity. The crimes of the war will all fall upon those who are the real authors of them; upon those governments which are so weak and so blinded as to become subservient to the mercantile designs of a single nation, and to sell to its gold and its intrigues the blood and the industry of the nations who obey them, and the freedom of the seas, which is the property of the whole human race.

### American Intelligence.

#### New-York.

NEW-YORK, January 26.

#### Dreadful Fire at Providence.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday informs, that on Wednesday morning last a fire broke out in the store of Mr. John Curtis, merchant at the fourth part of the town of Providence. It proceeded with a high wind from W. S. W. and before it was got under, which was not until late in the evening, it destroyed between 20 and 50 of the most valuable stores and other houses in that town.

ALBANY, January 19.

#### FIRES.

On Saturday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, this city was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be at the valuable and extensive Manufactories established at Watervliet by Mr. James Caldwell, and carried on of late under the firm of Caldwell, Frazer and Co. Our citizens flew with great alacrity to the spot; but, alas! the destructive element had made such progress as to render all exertions fruitless.—To the whole of that extensive and useful establishment, erected at a great expense by Mr. Caldwell, was, for the second time, totally destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of stock. By the exertions of the citizens, however, some valuable parts of the machinery of the mill works, and some of the stock, were snatched from the flames, and the adjoining stores, containing property to a considerable amount, preserved.

Lexington, February 23.

We received a southern mail on Wednesday last, which ought to have come to hand the 17th of January—it contained no accounts from the City of Washington, either papers or by letters, later than the 5th of January; there are consequently four southern mails due, of which we have received no part; besides several others, of which we have received a small part. Yesterday the eastern mail failed, which has obliged us to examine our old files and make such gleanings as we thought would be most agreeable to our readers. Complaints of failures in the mail are to be found in almost every newspaper on the continent; certainly no attention is paid to such complaints by the post office department, or the evil would in some degree have been remedied. Will the citizens remain silent on this subject?

A few days since says the Winchester Gazette, passed through Holsten to a new settlement, from Portland, a gentleman and his wife, with Twenty Sons, born at 8 births, 15 at the 5th, 4 at the 2nd next, and one at the last.

#### FROM SPAIN.

The plague is committing dreadful ra-

vages. In Andalusia 11,000 have died. In Seville 21,000. In Xeres from 100 to 200 die per day. The utmost consolation prevails. It is approaching the borders of Portugal, and it is supposed to sweep off one sixth of the population of the places through which it passes. But a small proportion of women die. This disorder begins with violent pains in the limbs, head ache and a strong fever, and reaches its paroxysm by the fourth day. Many die with the black vomit, and their bodies turn yellow.

A Paris paper of the 14th November, contains the following article, "It is ferrely said at Manheim, that Poland is likely to be re-ellibated, and that the three powers interested in this business, having agreed upon the principal question, are only prevented from performing this act of justice immediately, by their not having yet determined what form of government shall be given it."

The celebrated German dramatic poet, Augustus Von Kotzebue, who was sent into banishment, on the inhospitable winds of Siberia, by the Emperor Paul, for no other reason than because he was a man of admired talents and literary accomplishments, has been recalled. The following account of his recall is extracted from late London papers—

Among the interesting occurrences of the day must be reckoned the liberation of the celebrated German Dramatist, A. Kotzebue. As soon as the emperor Paul was convinced of his being innocent of the political charges exhibited against him by an artful cabal at the court of Peterburgh, he gave orders for immediate recall from the remotest parts of Siberia, whither he had been banished. Hories were provided gratis, and a large sum of money ordered him by the undeceived Monarch, for his travelling expenses. This welcome news reached the unhappy exile on the 18th of July, who returned from the wilds of Siberia to Peterburgh in nineteen days; the distance is 400 leagues. The Monarch also gave orders to send for the poet's wife and children to Peterburgh to receive him; and, to make him some kind of compensation for his capacity & sufferings in banishment, Paul has appointed him one of his councillors, and granted for life the possession of an estate of 3000 rubles. Kotzebue, however, uncertain of the duration of the sunshine of imperial favor, has wisely demanded, and obtained, leave to quit Russia.

LONDON, November 26.

A letter from Dunkirk, dated November 9, says—"This day at noon, a dreadful storm came on from the south-west, varying to the east, at half after two—several gun-boats and cutters were driven loose in the harbor, by which means several of them were damaged. At four in the afternoon, the sky having cleared up, it was found that there were none of the floating batteries in the road but one, which had been driven on the White Bank. The battery called la Republique, and two merchant ships, one an American, the other under the Danish flag, had disappeared, as well as the boats belonging to the pilots. It was thought that these vessels might have got into Offend, but about five o'clock the watchmen on the tower announced that the battery la Republique had been driven on shore at Zudecote, about two leagues from this place, and the sea was breaking over it."

"November 10.—The floating battery la Republique, driven on shore at Zudecote, is sunk among the sand, but hopes are entertained that it is not broke to pieces, and that it may be got off—all the crew, except one soldier, a sailor and a boy, have been saved. The ship under Danish colors, was entirely lost, with the whole crew. We have received no intelligence of the American ship, which was laden with tobacco."

A ship called the Washington, was lost in Cadiz bay, during the storm of the 16th ult. whose value is estimated at £10,000 dollars.

Letters from the fleet in the Mediterranean, state, that Sir Ralph Abercromby, with all the regiments whose service is not limited, will proceed to Egypt. The whole number will amount to about 16,000 men. The troops with which Sir James Pulteny has gone to Lisbon, are chiefly those who are restricted to serve in Europe. The two battalions of the 40th, will go to Malta, to relieve the 30th and 80th, which will accompany Sir R. Abercromby. Such is the report in the fleet, but how far it may be depended on, we cannot take upon us to state.

VIENNA, November 12.

The extraordinary vigor with which our armaments are continued, is considered

as the strongest proof of what little hopes are placed here in the success of Count Cobenzel's negotiation. We learn from good authority, that the French government inflicts not only on the position of the left bank of the Rhine, and of Belgium, but also on the demarcation of Holland, Switzerland and Piedmont. If Austria should resign the left bank of the Rhine and Belgium, the content of England can never be expected, for which, besides Belgium, and the restoration of the Stadtholder, no compensation can possibly be found, in return for the French and Dutch colonies, which will continue to be an object to a general peace, unless the French government shews a readiness to lower its demands; besides, if Piedmont and Switzerland should be democratized, these countries would always remain under the influence of France, which would totally destroy all political balance. A forced peace, therefore, could only oblige Austria to consent to this, which at present is not the case. If therefore, the French government does not moderate its demands, which can scarcely be expected, there is but too much reason to fear that the Congress of Lunenburg, if it should still take place, will prove a counter part to that of Rastadt. Many persons here, maintained that the French government only evinced a readiness to enter into negotiation, because it was prudent to give to the French nation an ostensible proof of its inclination towards peace, besides making use of the cessation of hostilities, for raising still stronger armies of reserve.

On the 9th inst. an extraordinary courier arrived here from Count Cobenzel, with dispatches, dated Paris, 3d October, which were immediately delivered for the Cabinet Minister, Count Coloredo—Two other couriers have arrived from Straßburg, the one with dispatches for the Spanish minister. Private accounts from Paris, state, that the negotiations meet with great difficulties, the French government having demanded that the Hungarian and Bohemian levy en masse, should be disbanded, before any thing farther was done on the part of the French. It is generally apprehended that the mission of Count Cobenzel will prove unsuccessful, and from the preparations making in every quarter a renewal of hostilities is more likely to take place than a continuation of tranquillity. The dispatches sent to Count Cobenzel by our court, contain among other things, a protest against the invasion of Tuscany, and against the demolition of the fortifications of Ulm, Philippsburgh and Ingolstadt; and it is positively said, that in case the French government should refuse to listen to the demands of our court on those heads, Count Cobenzel would speedily quit France. According to the orders sent to Italy our army must now have advanced at different points, viz—between Mantua, Vicenza and Ferrara. Fresh orders have also been sent to general Sommariva, for assembling his troops, and the militia regiments. It has been proposed to send the Neapolitan minister, Marquis de Gallo, to Lunenburg, to watch for the interests of his court at the Congress; but as Great Britain will not send a minister to that Congress, the First Consul has also refused to admit the Marquis de Gallo, whence it is concluded that he had not yet given up the idea of invading Lower Italy, particularly since this plan is greatly facilitated from the occupation of Tuscany by the French.

BRUSSELS, November 15.

Letters from Holland state that the storm of the 18th Bunsire, November 9, has occasioned the most dreadful devastation thro-out the Rhtavian Republic—the dykes in North Holland, at the mouth of the Meuse, as well as the passage of the Dyck, have been damaged, but measures have been taken by the government for having them repaired. Several merchant ships have been wrecked on different points of the coast of Holland, from the mouth of the Neuse to the Helder. The English ships of war which were cruising on the coast, have been driven out to sea, and it is supposed some of them have been lost. However this may be, the garrison of Goree has been reinforced with 1500 men, and more troops are to be sent thither. The presence of an English division render these precautions necessary. Besides, certain information has been obtained that the English are preparing for another secret expedition in their northern parts.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The French attached to the office of our Consul General at Cadiz, have with the Consul General, fallen victims to the epidemic malsy.

The last letters from that quarter give the most afflicting details of the cruel ravages of the plague. Men women and







## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

Of the early loves of Shakespeare, it is recorded, that Ann Hathaway, a Warwickshire beauty, captivated the affections of the illustrious Bard, who felt, perhaps, as he doted with his rustic mistress, on the banks of the Avon, that excess of tender passion, which he afterwards described in his own Romeo. The following beautiful lines upon the name of the interesting Anne, is from the pen of Dibdin, who has depicted the perfection of a pretty woman, "in numbers such as Shakespeare's self might use."

WOULD you be taught, re thrilling throng,  
To love's sweet notes to grace your song,  
To charm the heart in feathered lay,  
Listen to Ann Hathaway;  
She hath a way to sing to cheer—  
Doubtless would'st thou, shop and hear,  
To melt the sad, to make the blithe gay,  
And nature shame—Ann hath a way,  
She hath a way,  
She hath a way.

To breathe delight Ann hath a way,  
When envy's breath, and rancor's tooth,  
Do fall and sit far worth and truth,  
And merit to diffuse;  
To love the truly, Ann hath a way,  
She hath a way with her bright eyes,  
Their various lures to defy,  
To beat all grief, to cure all care,  
To turn sweet into love,  
To turn sweet into love,  
To turn sweet into love.

Talk not of gems, the orient lily,  
The diamond, topaz, amethyst,  
The sapphire, the ruby, the pearl,  
Talk of my gem—Ann Hathaway;  
She hath a way with her bright eyes,  
Their various lures to defy,  
To beat all grief, to cure all care,  
To turn sweet into love,  
To turn sweet into love,  
To turn sweet into love.

But to my fancy were it given,  
To raise her name, 'till call them Heaven;  
For though a mortal—made of clay—  
Angels might love Ann Hathaway;  
She hath a way to control,  
To restore the injured soul,  
And love and truth to display,  
That to be Heaven—Ann hath a way,  
She hath a way,  
She hath a way.

## ANECDOTE.

A countryman last winter hawked a pair of Geese about Boston for sale. A townsman bargaining for one of them, offered the countryman one shilling and sixpence for it—"If you'll take them both," said the countryman, "you shall have them for two shillings."—"A bargain returned the city; and after the purchase, inquired the cause of the disparity of the prices—"Why to tell you the truth," replied the clown, "they have been companions together thirty years, and I was loth to part them now."

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A few Tons of Good, Well Cleaned

## HEMP:

For which MERCHANDISE, NAILS, or Good Dry SALT, at 12s. per bushel will be given by

THOMAS HART.

Dec. 15, 1800.

## TO LEASE,

For one or more years,

## A VALUABLE FARM,

Of ninety or one hundred acres, clear of land, a good apple and peach orchard, meadow and pasture, a square log dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, outhouses, &c. in good repair—situate in Mercer county, on Salt river, about seven miles below Harrodsburgh.—Also A SMALL FARM adjoining the same, to be leased together or separate.—Also ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES of WOOD-LAND, to be leased for a term of years proportionate to the improvements person who takes the lease may agree to make thereon.

JAMES MACCOUN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1800

## TROTTER & SCOTT,

IN addition to their valuable stock on hand, have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-house, a large and general assortment of well chosen

## MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crocus and Yellow Steel, Cutlery, and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Boutling Cloths suitable for Merchants or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1800.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN Jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

**HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR, AND TOBACCO,**

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospects will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too trifling even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this State, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth, that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have hitherto had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who fold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the Soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash Prices of the several articles.—In return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more produce than would be convenient for them to take in Goods, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A. SEITZ,

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements there can be no cause for suspecting us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of LAND.

IN Madison county conveyed by Saml. Estill to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the south side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Copersack lick.—The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as aforesaid; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by Joseph Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Estill. They are above Boonborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reedy, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Baird town, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

Dec. 25th 1800.

C. Beatty.

## LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell about one hundred and eighty thousand acres of LAND.

IN different parts of this State, some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green River.—The payments will be made easy. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

Thos. Badley.

December 20th, 1800.

## A Favorable Opportunity

IS again offered those indebted to JOHN JORDAN Jun. to discharge their respective balances, as

**Hemp, // Flour, or Wheat, // Tobacco.**

Will be taken in payment.—This method is preferred to the disagreeable alternative of bringing suits, and will be a saving if saving those that are delinquent, much expense.—It is therefore expected that they will avail themselves of this opportunity, nor longer postpone the payment of their just debts.

John Jordan Jun.

## AN ELEGANT

Additional assortment of

## MERCHANDISE,

Just received by

John Jordan Jun. & Co. Lexington, 8th Dec. 1800.

Just received from Lee & Co's. Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACGREG & POZNER, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following Valuable

## 20 MEDICINES: HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from foulness or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution: contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate constitution, or the tenderest of children, or even the most delicate of the body—but will without pain or gripping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul and offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

## Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worms, the Ascarides, or small round worms, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, is called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints.—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning.—Bad and corrupted gums.—Itching in the nose and about the face.—Convulsions and epilepsies.—Frequent times privation of speech.—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep.—Irregular appetite, sometimes loss of food, and sometimes voracious.—Purgings, with mucus, full of blood, Vermine.—Large and hard stools.—Pains and sickness at the stomach.—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness of spirits.—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse.—A dry cough.—Excessive thirst.—Soreness, pain and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bilious and bloated.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Persons generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

## RECENT CURES.

SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS. MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 57, Wilkes street, F.F.'s point, writes to Baltimore, to wit: I have taken each, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one nine, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, viz. at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed, but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were very restless, with convulsions fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.—The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects: the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of bits of slimy matter. I gave the eldest a dose again, to the purpose of evacuating, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

J. SMITH.

## INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermitting Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and never more than half a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which attack at any time, and become so removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, and brings on dropsies, putrid fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. The bark is the usual remedy made use of, but being a very nauseous medicine, and seldom taken in sufficient quantity,

it is very often failed; and children, and those who have weak stomachs, are frequently led to want of a more easy and pleasant remedy.

## THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in every application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a year old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

## PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Peterburgh, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, first under Providence, preserved their lives when the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its noxious secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences.—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual colic, and—liverishness at the stomach, and feverish head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

## THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprains, White Swellings &c. and has performed more cures than the above could be stated, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

## DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obdurate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumption, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

## INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of a Certain Disease.

## HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from disordered pleurisy, jaundice, indigestion, residence in climates with unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lymgs, &c.

## THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,

An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every Blemish and inconvenience occasioned by Colds, Fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy color, and delicate softness to the lips.

## THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all tartarous film and foulness, which fullness accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

## DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for Gorn, speedily removing their root and branch, without giving pain.

## DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflammation, defluxions of humors, and all other diseases of the eyes, never failing to cure those diseases which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Humidities have sometimes produced excellent cures, when nearly deprived of sight.

## TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

## THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c.

## I WILL give immediate employment

to three or four JOURNEMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS business.

THOMAS REID.

12th, January. Lexington.

I GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been customers to my shop BLAZE, and those who wish to be freed from him that I mean to move him from this place next Friday, unless they will come forward and enter their names to the amount of 12s. or 15s. payable on or at Christmas in money delivered in Lexington at market price, or five dollars in Frankfort at market price, or five dollars in cash, or five dollars in the public house, paid at Hamilton's 1801—1802 money very easy and difficult to collect, is to be given to I wish to move him, the obligate I have given has caused me to fuller mad for money.

Ben. Wharton.

## BLANK BOOKS.

Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.